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President KIM IL SUNG Visits Changjon Primary School; Universal Compulsory 11-Yr. Education Fully Introduced Nationwide

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, gave an on-the-spot guidance to the Chollima Changjon Primary School, Pyongyang, on September 1.

The entire teachers and pupils of the Chollima Changjon Primary School were overwhelmed with infinite emotion and excitement to meet close to them the fatherly leader whom they always revere awake or asleep on the first day of the new school year, a significant day when the universal compulsory 11-year education was enforced on a full scale.

At 10:30 in the morning the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came to the school amid the loud playing of the welcome music.

That moment, the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" burst out and waves of beautiful flowers rolled on.

The teachers and school children raised the cheers of "*manse!*" (hurrah) again and again with the feelings of utmost respect and reverence for the great leader who founded the immortal Juche idea in his early years, established the glorious revolutionary tradition of education in the grim period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and, on its basis, brought Juche-oriented education into brilliant bloom in this land once far removed from modern civilisation and gave wise guidance so that the historic cause of the most superior and most revolutionary communist compulsory 11-year education which others could not realise even for centuries has been realised successfully in a very short period. Their voices were choked with a deeper emotion as they looked back on the proud road covered by their school amid the profound care of the fatherly leader.

Right after the armistice when gun powder was still smouldering the fatherly leader who shows all solicitude, sparing nothing, for the children, personally chose the site of the Changjon Primary School, before anything else, at the sunny southern foot of Mansudae hill to see to it that children study at the sun-lit school.

On September 26, 1954, the fatherly leader personally visited this school which was newly built, and, very satisfied to see children studying at the sunny classrooms, gave programmatic teachings on building up the material foundations of the school better and educating and rearing school children to be fine workers of the country well prepared mentally, morally and physically and showed boundless solicitude, sending teaching materials and facilities and musical instruments. Thanks to his solicitude, the school was honoured with the "Order of Kim Il Sung" and the Title of Chollima School.

Boundless was the joy of the teachers and school children who had spent glorious days amid the infinite love of the great leader and met again the fatherly leader who personally came to see the school attendance and study of new school children on the significant day when the historic universal compulsory 11-year education was completely enforced.

The great leader was greeted by Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, personages concerned Kim Guk Tae, Kim Sok Gi, Kim Chang Ju, Son Song Pil, Ryu Gum Son and Kang Hui Won and responsible functionaries of the school.

Lovely children who had the great honour of being admitted to the school in the significant year when the universal compulsory 11-year education is completely introduced throughout the country under the benevolent sunrays of the great leader, courteously extended greetings "Father Marshal Kim Il Sung, thank you" and presented the respected and beloved, fatherly leader with bouquets of fragrant flowers carrying the spotlessly clean and pure, singlehearted allegiance of the entire teachers, school children and their parents.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly responded to the ever rising enthusiastic cheers of the teachers, school children and their parents and, smiling all over his face, walked round to see new school children standing in rows, patting them on the head.

Then the respected and beloved leader entered the second and sixth classrooms of the first year course and the eighth classroom of the second year course to see school children.

The fatherly leader asked them how many years old they are, what their names are, what jobs their fathers do and what their mothers do, if they have brothers and sisters, opened textbooks and, pointing to letters, told them to read. He also asked them which subject they found it most difficult.

After meeting school children, the respected and beloved leader sat together with their teachers and conversed with them.

In the conversation the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung acquainted himself with the conditions of the school and education and training there and gave programmatic teachings clearly indicating concrete tasks facing the sphere of education and teachers to give full play to the advantages of the universal compulsory 11-year education and raise the quality of school education further still and ways for their implementation.

Saying that the complete introduction of the universal compulsory 11-year education from this year was a great victory won by our people in the course of carrying out the cultural revolution, the respected and beloved leader noted that this was a great success made possible thanks to the devoted efforts of the workers in the sphere of education and teachers.

Noting that the state has to bear somewhat a heavy burden to enforce the universal compulsory 11-year education, but it is a just policy for training the rising generation as able builders of communism, the great leader taught that we should be highly proud of the most advanced universal compulsory 11-year education in force only in our country and the advantages of our educational system and energetically strive to thoroughly implement the educational policy put forward by the Party.

Stressing that to raise the quality of school education a stage higher is important for consolidating and developing the success of the universal compulsory 11-year education and giving full play to its advantages, the respected and beloved leader referred to the concrete tasks for elevating the quality of the educational work.

Saying that in order to raise the quality of school education it was necessary to decisively elevate the qualifications of teachers who are directly in charge of the educational work, the great leader taught that to this end the normal universities and teachers colleges should raise the quality of education and, at the same time, those teachers who are not graduates from the normal universities should be made to go through correspondence courses compulsorily and main emphasis should be put on improving the qualifications of the teachers to raise the quality of education.

Saying that there are two points in raising the quality of education, the respected and beloved leader pointed out that one is to rear the students as communist revolutionaries of Juche type and the other is to train them as competent builders of socialism and communism possessed of comprehensive knowledge. He further said that it is necessary to strive hard to equip the students with ample comprehensive knowledge while strengthening the revolutionary education among them.

The respected and beloved leader stressed that the level of education on subjects of basic natural sciences should be raised decisively and that the students should be trained to write well diaries, travel notes, letters and so on and acquire the habit of writing a good hand from their early age in particular.

The respected and beloved leader said that the students and all people should study by themselves for two hours and more every day without fail.

The respected and beloved leader concretely taught that the subjects on the school curriculum should be set in a rational way to suit the level of mental development of the students.

The respected and beloved leader said that the school, public and home education should be actively pushed ahead in close combination in order to raise the quality of education to a higher plane.

The respected and beloved leader stressed that while strengthening school education, the teachers should keep in close touch with their parents and the students so that they may pay more attention to the education of students at home and children's palaces, students and children's houses, children's libraries and other public education organs should raise their role still higher.

The respected and beloved leader said that children's palaces should be built in provinces and students and children's houses in counties and workers' districts so that the students may develop their talents in sports and arts and acquire more than one kind of technical skill, particularly school libraries should have a good stock of books on natural sciences and literature and their utility be raised, so that all students may cultivate the habit of reading books just as they rise in the morning and wash their faces and take a meal, and it would be good to make them, after reading books, to write what they felt.

The respected and beloved leader also stressed that the Education Committee of the Administration Council and other organs concerned should print textbooks and various reference books in large copies to enable the students to acquire diversified knowledge.

The respected and beloved leader taught that the League of Socialist Working Youth and the Children's League organisations should raise their role and strengthen the organisational life among the students to make them accustomed to the organisational life from the childhood and train themselves in a revolutionary way and further strengthen the communist moral education to bring them up to be men of a new, revolutionized communist type who like to work, value and care for state and public properties and value the interests of the collective more than their personal interests.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the teachers of the school.

The respected and beloved leader left the school amid the prolonged, warm send-off of the teachers, school children and their parents.

The teachers and school children who had the highest honour of directly meeting the great leader and receiving his programmatic teachings hardened the determination to arm themselves more firmly with the Juche idea of the great leader and thoroughly carry through his on-the-spot teachings and thus display to the full the great vitality of the universal compulsory 11-year education and repay with loyalty the deep solicitude and benevolence of the fatherly leader who always shows warm love for the education of the rising generation.

* * *

As from September 1 this year, a new compulsory education, the most popular and revolutionary educational system, in which the period of compulsory education is the longest in the world whereby all members of the younger generation receive compulsory education free of charge from the age of full five years till their working age, is introduced on a full scale in all parts of our country.

This national jubilee which is celebrated with the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea ahead, is a fruition of the wise leadership and deep solicitude of the fatherly leader who devotes everything to the education of the younger generation, regarding the educational work as the starting point of the work with man and an important revolutionary work.

Under the wise leadership and solicitude of the great leader, a universal compulsory primary education was introduced in our country already in 1956 and then a universal compulsory secondary education, the first of its kind in Asia, was enforced in 1958. In 1959 a universal free education from primary school to university was proclaimed and in 1967 a universal compulsory 9-year technical education was introduced.

Basing himself on those successes attained in people's education, the great leader saw to it that a law on enforcing a universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and compulsory one-year preschool education during the Six-Year Plan period (1971-1976) was adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly in April 1973.

The fatherly leader who always shows deep concern for the education of the rising generation with warm love, took care that state investments were systematically increased even under difficult conditions for the enforcement of a new compulsory education and this work was stepped up as an all-society and all-people movement.

Now, the whole country is overwhelmed with infinite reverence and gratitude to the fatherly leader who has provided it with the most superior educational system in the world and extends warm congratulations to the blessed children entering the floral gate of the compulsory 11-year education.

President KIM IL SUNG And Premier Kim Il Greet N. Vietnam Leaders

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Kim Il, Premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party; Comrade Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; and Comrade Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DRV.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, we, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and in our own name, extend warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The road traversed by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam over the past 30 years has been a course of an arduous struggle against the imperialist aggressors and their stooges and for defence of freedom and independence and the reunification of the country and of shining victories.

The Vietnamese people under the correct guidance of the Vietnam Workers' Party defeated at last the U.S. imperialist aggressors by their unyielding and persevering struggle and won the great victory of completely liberating the whole country.

Today the Vietnamese people are waging a vigorous struggle to rehabilitate as early as possible the national economy destroyed in the war and lay the material and technical foundation of socialism.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced, as over their own, over the shining successes made by the fraternal Vietnamese people in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and in socialist construction and warmly hail them.

Believing that the relations of militant friendship and cooperation forged between the peoples of our two countries in the anti-U.S. common struggle will be further strengthened and developed in the future, we take this opportunity to heartily wish you and the Vietnamese people new successes in the struggle to defend the gains of revolution and build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous Vietnam.

Lima Programme Calls for UN Flagged Foreign Troops' Pullout from S. Korea

PYONGYANG, Sept. 2 (KCNA)—The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned States adopted the "Lima programme for mutual assistance and solidarity" at the closing session on August 30, according to a report from Lima.

The foreign ministers noted with satisfaction that the policy followed by the non-aligned countries had achieved relevant successes during the period following the 4th Summit Conference in Algiers, the programme declares.

The programme points out that the conference was held in a world situation characterized by the successes of the movements for national liberation and independence.

The programme says that the foreign ministers' conference warmly congratulates the people of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos for their historic victory in the fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and for safeguarding national independence and sovereignty. The Cambodian people's victory, it notes, was hailed as the victory of all the peoples who wish for peace and justice in the world. The conference reaffirms its complete solidarity with the struggle of the Cambodian people, in this new stage of their history, for defence of independence, state sovereignty, and territorial integrity and its support for the admission of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of South Vietnam to the United Nations, it declares.

The programme says that the non-aligned countries reaffirm their resolute support for the struggle of the Southeast Asian countries for genuine independence, peace, freedom and neutrality, for the liquidation of the military bases and of the military presence of imperialism in this region, and for the dissolution of the SEATO.

It points out that the foreign ministers welcome with great satisfaction the independence of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Cape Verde Islands, the Islands Sao Tome and Principe, and Comores.

Referring to the Angolan question, the programme points out: The conference reiterates the inalienable right of the Angolan people to independence, unity and national sovereignty, to territorial integrity within the existing borders, and the right to settle their own problems. The conference condemns all foreign interference in the internal affairs of Angola. It appeals to the three liberation movements of Angola to join their efforts so as to ensure independence with peace and unity of the Angolan people on November 11, 1975.

The programme also supports the South African people's struggle against racialism and for independence.

Referring to the Middle East situation, the programme condemns Israel's obstinacy to pursue its occupation of the Arab territories and its disregard of the national rights of the Palestinian people. The maintenance of "no war, no peace" situation does not allow for a just and true peace, the programme declares.

The foreign ministers reiterate that a just and durable peace in the Middle East must be based on the two following principles: 1. Immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since June 5, 1967.

2. The exercise by the Palestinian people of all their national rights, including their right to return to their country and to self-determination and political independence.

Referring to the Korean problem, the programme stresses:

The Korean problem continues to exist due to the maintenance of the artificial division of the country, a situation which threatens peace and security in Asia and in the world.

The conference warmly welcomes the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a member of the group of non-aligned countries and reaffirms its support of the policy for the independent and peaceful reunification without any foreign interference in its internal affairs advocated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and demands that all foreign troops that remain stationed in south Korea under the United Nations flag be withdrawn and the present Korean Military Armistice Agreement be replaced with a peace agreement, in order to create favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The conference hopes that north and south Korea will observe the three principles of national reunification clarified in the north-south joint statement dated July 4, 1972.

The foreign ministers call upon all countries to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus, the document says.

On the questions of Latin America, the ministers express their solidarity with the Latin American peoples and governments in the struggle to defend their legitimate national interests in face of imperialist pressure, equally express solidarity with the Latin American peoples who are striving to free themselves from the economic and political yoke of imperialism and to put an end to colonialism in this region and also reaffirm their solidarity with the just struggle of the Panamanian Government and people for an effective exercise of sovereignty and full jurisdiction over the Canal Zone, with the Latin American countries' struggle for the recovery of their national resources and with Puerto Rico's struggle for independence, the document says.

The ministers agree to coordinate their action to promote and achieve the dismantling of foreign military bases implanted in the territories of the non-aligned countries by virtue of inequitable treaties.

The programme remarks:

The foreign ministers, furthermore, undertake to strengthen their cooperation and joint action so that seas and oceans do not become subjects of rivalry and competition among the great powers and these areas will be prevented from being considered as strategic zones of the "power policy."

They agree to sustain a joint action against any policy which may endanger the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the non-aligned countries in the aforesaid maritime areas and, pursuant to the provisions adopted by the 4th Summit Conference in Algiers, shall maintain a close surveillance and cooperation in order to create zones of peace and cooperation in the different regions of the world and to impose respect for such zones.

They support the declaration designating the Indian Ocean as an area of peace approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The programme continues:

The conference agrees that, in the event of a non-aligned country being subjected to threats of the use of force or aggression, or to measures applied under pressure destined to prevent the full, free and effective exercise of its sovereign rights, such measures should be considered as being directed against the non-aligned countries as a whole.

The conference also adopted a proposal by Sri Lanka to hold the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries from August 16 to 19, 1976.

620-km Osaka-Tokyo Reunification March Ends; 2.5 Mil. Signatures Collect

Thousands of Korean nationals here carried out marches on foot from July 27 to September 1 in all parts of Japan, including the main march from Osaka to Tokyo.

These marches demonstrated to the whole world the urgent desire and firm resolve of Korean residents here to oppose nuclear war provocation by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, to demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and to promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The reunification march on the 620-km Osaka-Tokyo main route and marches along seven different courses organized by Korean nationals covered a total distance of 2,102 km. These were marches of loyalty to the President and marches of fighters, demonstrating to the world the united strength of the Korean residents rallied around the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, their firm resolve to realize the reunification of their fatherland and their enthusiasm for it.

At a time when tension in Korea was now more strained than ever before, owing to new war provocation manoeuvres and the plots of national split by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the reunification marches were participated in by all Korean nationals here, irrespective of differences of ideologies, political views, religious beliefs and organizational affiliations.

The marches were supported by Japanese people. They warmly welcomed the marchers at the concentration points and along the routes. Also over 5,000 Japanese people from broad sections and foreigners in Japan voluntarily took part in the marches to express firm solidarity with the Korean people.

Meanwhile, campaigns for collecting five million signatures are successfully under way. The campaigns, which started on July 27, are to continue until Sept. 30. Korean people here got over 2,500,000 signatures from broad sections of Japanese people in a month.

All these facts prove how firm their resolve is to oppose nuclear war provocation by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, to drive out the U.S. troops from south Korea and to realize the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

A central meeting of Koreans here was held on September 1 at the Hibiya Open-Air Amphitheatre in Tokyo, the general concentration point, to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, to oppose nuclear war provocation by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and to promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The meeting place was packed to capacity with over 20,000 Koreans living in the Kanto area.

The representatives of Japanese political parties and public organizations made speeches of greetings at the meeting.

A central meeting of Koreans here was held on Sept. 1 at the Hibiya Open-Air Amphitheatre in Tokyo to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, to oppose nuclear war provocation by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and to promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The attendants denounced new war provocation manoeuvres by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, expressing their firm determination to realize the reunification of their country.

DPRK Marks Her 27th Birthday

—Editorial—

September 9 fell on the 27th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the sole legitimate government on the Korean Peninsula.

Today, as such the DPRK enjoys the absolute support of all the Korean people at home and abroad and has diplomatic relations with about 90 countries including the socialist states. She is now a full member of the non-alignment movement.

Her Six-Year Plan is expected to be fulfilled before October 10 one year ahead of schedule. Her socialist system is stronger than ever before. The entire people are firmly rallied around President Kim Il Sung, their great leader.

The brilliant socialist construction in the northern half and the reunification program set forth by the DPRK Government have been the source of boundless encouragement to the south Korean people.

This graphically proves the foresight with which President Kim Il Sung established the DPRK just 27 years ago as the powerful base for revolution and construction.

After the liberation from the Japanese imperialists, Korea found itself divided into north and south by the new invading forces of U.S. imperialists. Korea was a colonial semi-feudal society.

A unique Juche solution was found by President Kim Il Sung of the question of state power in Korea. He based himself on the experience of building a people's revolutionary government during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The north was defined as a base for the all-Korea revolution and the revolutionary process there a two-stage mechanism: the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. He determined that a proletarian dictatorship should be preceded by a people's democratic dictatorship.

In face of the attempt of the U.S. imperialists to frame up a separate puppet regime in the south to justify their presence, President Kim Il Sung called conferences of north and south Korean political parties and public organizations in April and June, 1948 and stressed the need to establish the DPRK.

In August, 1948 elections were held throughout north and south Korea. Only by founding the DPRK was it possible to expose fully the illegality and reactionary nature of the puppet regime in south Korea set up by the U.S. imperialists, and, under the banner of the DPRK, to lift still higher the struggle of the entire Korean people for the reunification of their land. It would be possible to create favorable conditions for the struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor army out of south Korea, and reunify the country independently and peacefully. Stronger solidarity could be expected with the international revolutionary forces.

President Kim Il Sung, the architect and father image of the DPRK, stated:

"With the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our people turned from a nation deprived of their country by foreign imperialists under whom they had suffered every kind of humiliation and insult, into a mighty and self-confident people, whom no one dares to affront, a resourceful people of a sovereign independent state who are building their country by their own efforts, firmly holding power in their own hands. The birth of the Republic enabled the Korean people to reverse their bitter fate as a ruined nation once and for all, and enter a new arena of history under the flag of full independent sovereignty; it enabled our country, which had long been in the darkness of an eclipse on the world map, to enter the international arena on a par with big and small countries of the world."

Inheriting the resplendent revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, the DPRK became the flag of freedom and independence for the Korean people and a powerful weapon of building socialism and communism.

The Juche idea, the immortal revolutionary thought of President Kim Il Sung, became the constant guiding principle in all policies and activities of the DPRK Government, and original ways and means of enhancing the functions and role of the power of proletarian dictatorship were put into effect. So, our country defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the 1950-53 Fatherland Liberation War. The best socialist system was established in August 1958 and as a result the DPRK emerged as a powerful industrial socialist state in 1970. In April 1974 the DPRK became the world's first tax-free state. The DPRK is now independent in politics, self-sustaining in its economy and self-reliant in defense. Credit must go to President Kim Il Sung's wise guidance and care.

One of the DPRK Government's major tasks remains yet to be accomplished: Korea's independent and peaceful reintegration as so ardently wanted by her entire people.

This is totally due to the interference with her domestic affairs by the U.S. imperialists aggressors and the treacherous policy by their puppet clique entrenched in Seoul.

The DPRK Government, under the presidency of President Kim Il Sung, has forwarded over and over a series of wide-range of proposals for the reunification and made tireless efforts for their fulfilment.

Among them is the five-point reunification policy dated June 23, 1973, intended to prevent the country from being split for ever and complete the reunification, in a counterproposal to the "two-Korea" plot by the U.S. imperialists and their minions.

But the north-south relations are aggravated and the war danger is building up as a result of the persistent refusal of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi military junta to accept the DPRK's proposals.

These are their desperate last-ditch attempt to find a way out in their growing crisis facing the colonial rule in south Korea, now under heavy international pressure.

Any amount of fascist repression and war maneuvers will never help them to evade the imminent doom. Nuclear arms will prove of no help.

Only victory and glory are in store for the DPRK under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and guided by the Juche idea.

VISIT TO MUSEUM OF PARTY FOUNDING HISTORY (5)

Eternal Footmarks Retained in History

Conducted by a curator, we went upstairs as we were through with our inspection in the rooms on the first floor of the Museum.

Carefully preserved on the second floor as they were are the office rooms, a drawing room, a study and a small assembly room, all of which were at the service of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the time when he founded our Party.

We involuntarily straightened our clothes as we stepped into the office room the leader had then used.

It is not so spacious, furnished with quite ordinary tables, chairs and bookcase. Seen on a table are telephones and other historic mementoes.

We got a good look at them, moved with a deep feeling of profound respect for our leader. Our curator gave us the following account:

It was in this office that the great leader pushed forward preparations for the founding of our Party and intelligently steered our people towards the struggle to carry through the political and organizational lines of the Party after its foundation, and worked out the draft decision to be adopted at the Third Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of the Central Organizing Committee of the Party, a decision which was of great historic significance in strengthening and developing our Party.

Here in this office the leader found time to meet many visitors—people of all walks of life—despite the claims of a busy life.

Now he met a teacher on the eve of the inauguration ceremony of his school and, gave him a highly important teaching which would serve as a guideline in educating those of the new generation and then received the journalists who came over from south Korea across the death line and showed them the path to be followed by new, liberated Korea.

In this office the great leader worked day and night, even forgetting food and sleep.

We looked again at the historic materials with deep emotion and slowly left the room. We were now in another room on the opposite side.

It is also plainly furnished.

It was in the summer of 1946, the curator said, that the fatherly leader moved into this office room.

The functionaries then at his service, out of a desire to attend him better, proposed to him to use this sunny room for office, but he declined the offer all the same. So, they outfitted it while he was away for a local tour for on-the-spot guidance, so that he could move in upon his return.

Here in this room the leader energetically directed the struggle to develop our Party into the Workers' Party, a united party of the working masses, and authored a number of classic works including the one entitled: "For the Establishment of a United Party of the Working Masses."

We felt that the room was pervaded with the noble aim of the great leader who devoted himself to the revolution and always gave the first and foremost consideration to the fatherland and the people.

A woman peasant paid him a visit one day early in August 1947. She brought with her some of the carefully-chosen grain she had reaped in her first year farming that followed the agrarian reform. She meant to present them to the fatherly leader as a gift in token of her gratitude for having given her the land.

In this room he met her and acquainted himself with the details of farming conditions and peasant life in her village and the local education. And then he said to this effect:

It would be better for you to help build a school in your village than bring grains with you... All peasants should farm well and, at the same time, pool their strength and build nice schools for adequate education of the younger generation.

When he was told that she did not know how to read and write yet, he advised her to learn the Korean language back at home and write him a letter.

She went back to her village. She took the lead in anti-illiteracy campaign and herself studied hard as instructed by the leader. Three months after, she wrote a letter to him.

Pleased at this more than anyone else, the great leader sent her a reply written in person.

As we recalled the historic days replete with his immortal exploits, we felt the passion of loyalty to him growing in our mind.

We walked out of the office room, passed through the central hall and entered the small assembly room.

Hung in place of honour on the platform of the room is a photo which shows the leader elaborating on a plan to consolidate the Party and build a new country. A speeching table he used stands underneath.

In this assembly room the leader called and guided the historic Second and Third Enlarged Executive Committee Meetings of the Central Organizing Committee of the Party, convened a meeting of scientists and technicians and often gave the functionaries lectures to improve their political and practical qualifications.

We went downstairs after seeing with deep emotion the historic materials exhibited on the second floor. The curator led us away from the main building of the Museum into the quarters where the leader had stayed. It is none too big a house and has several rooms.

This is where the leader shared board and lodging with his comrades-in-arms of the anti-Japanese armed struggle after his triumphal return to the homeland, paying constant attention to their work and life, the curator said, and told us a moving story as follows:

More than once his revolutionary comrades suggested that he visit Mangyongdae, his native place, and have a family reunion. But he declined each time, saying that it would make little difference whether he met them right away or some time later, since he had lived separated from them for twenty years. He devoted all his energies entirely to the preparatory work for Party founding and the work of building a new country.

The days that followed his triumphal return to the homeland from the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle were indeed the historic days in which he worked with might and main for the revolution, the country and the people, denying himself even sleep and rest.

After inspection we left the Museum. Reconstructing in our minds the impressive stories of the immortal exploits of the Workers' Party of Korea, the invincible Party founded and led by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, we reaffirmed our unshakable determination to strive harder to further strengthen and develop our Party, achieve the independent reunification of the country and win the victory of socialism and communism rallied closely around the great leader and the Party Centre.

Cha Sung Muk

(THE PYONGYANG TIMES)

DPRK : People's Genuine Socialist State

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, who fathered the immortal Juche ideology and is guiding the Korean revolution with the brilliant rays of the Juche idea, on Sep. 9, 1948, founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the true homeland which enjoys the unreserved support and love of the entire Korean people. Under the banner of the DPRK, the Korean people, firmly grasping their destiny in their own hands and indomitably waging struggles, have heroically surmounted every hardship and trial and have done a tremendous job, indeed, for the prosperity and development of the country and for the progress of the nation.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"The question of power is the fundamental question in revolution, the vital question on which depend its victory and the success of our constructive efforts. The working class can achieve complete class and national liberation and achieve victory in the cause of socialism and communism only when it firmly takes power into its hands, consistently enhances its function and role, and steadily strengthens the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Independent Power

The DPRK is the power set up by the Korean people themselves on the basis of the programme formulated by them. All the domestic and foreign polices of the DPRK are formulated completely in keeping with the national interests and will of the Korean people and embody the principles of complete independence, self-support and self-defence.

During the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader President Kim Il Sung put forward the line formulated in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland—the line that the government that had to be set up in the future should be a people's revolutionary government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on a united front of broad anti-imperialist forces.

Following the liberation, the President established a people's government and built a new, democratic country under conditions of fierce struggle against the enemies at home and abroad.

The President formed a united front with various political parties and groupings and democratic forces of all strata who aspired to build a new country, organized and mobilized the broad masses of the people to completely destroy the old apparatus of Japanese imperialist colonial rule and set up people's committees in all parts of the country and, on this basis, established on Feb. 8, 1946, the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, a new type of power.

The Provisional People's Committee of North Korea performed the functions of people's democratic dictatorship. It was people's power that relied on a democratic national united front embracing the broad anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic forces and was based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class.

It carried out the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and built a revolutionary democratic base in the northern half.

Taking into full consideration the balance of class forces and the relations of land ownership in the rural areas of the DPRK as well as the centuries-old aspirations of the peasantry for land, the people's power specified those people whose land had to be confiscated, and carried out the reform in a thorough way, by confiscating the land of the landlords without compensation and distributing it free to the landless or land-poor peasants.

Following the agrarian reform, the Korean people confiscated and nationalized all the industrial establishments which had belonged to the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists. As a result of the nationalization of major industries, the causes of all social misery were basically done away with in the industrial sector, socialist relations of production came into being and groundwork was laid for a planned development of the national economy.

The people's power under the great leader President Kim Il Sung, while successfully enforcing economic reforms, carried out such democratic reforms as the Labour Law (June 24,1946) and the Law on the Equality of the Sexes (July 30, 1946) to fully guarantee democratic freedoms and rights for the working people.

With the completion of the democratic revolution, conditions were created for a gradual transition to socialist revolution in the northern half. The first historic democratic election was held in 1947 to establish the People's Committee of North Korea.

On the basis of the great socio-economic changes in the northern half, the DPRK was founded on Sep. 9, 1948 in accordance with the general will of the entire Korean people amidst a nation-wide struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who had been strengthening more undisguisedly their colonial enslavement policy and their manoeuvres to split the nation.

The Government of the DPRK worked out the Two-Year National Economic Plan for 1949-50 on the basis of the achievements made in the fulfilment of the national economic plans for 1947 and 1948.

As a result, preparations were made step by step for the socialist transformation of production relations, and tremendous successes were registered in ending the colonial lop-sidedness of the economy and laying foundations for an independent national economy.

But the three-year war forced on the Korean people in 1950, by U.S. imperialism did indescribable damage to the DPRK.

President Kim Il Sung put forward the basic line for postwar economic construction, the line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry and of simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

In accordance with the basic line of postwar economic construction, the President drew up the Three-Year Plan for Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy (1954-1956), the fundamental task of which was to restore pre-war levels in all fields of the national economy. He organized and mobilized the entire people in the struggle for the fulfilment of the plan.

Inspired by the correct policy of the DPRK Government, all the working people successfully carried out the post-war Three-Year Plan, making immense efforts in the teeth of manifold difficulties. As a result, in a matter of three or four years, industry and agriculture not only had regained the pre-war levels of production but had far exceeded them.

In accordance with the basic orientation made clear by the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea following the victorious fulfilment of the difficult job of post-war rehabilitation, they embarked upon the Five-Year Plan (1957-1960), a long-term plan, the first of its kind in the country.

The basic task of the Five-Year Plan was that of reinforcing the foundations of socialism in the country and solving, in the main, the people's food, clothing and housing problems.

Socialist construction developed at a very high speed, and the Korean people registered miraculous achievements by overfulfilling the colossal Five-Year Plan in only two years and a half in terms of total industrial output value and in four years in terms of production indices.

As a result of the successful fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, the DPRK became a socialist industrial-agricultural country with solid foundations for an independent national economy.

The Fourth Congress of the Party summed up the great achievements of the Five-Year Plan and set forth the prospective tasks of the Seven-Year Plan (1961-1970).

The successful fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan converted the DPRK into a socialist industrial state with solid foundations of an independent national economy.

President Kim Il Sung set forth at the Fifth Congress of the WPK the basic task of the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) in the field of socialist economic construction—to strengthen the material and technical foundations of socialism and free working people from heavy labour in all fields of the national economy, by consolidating and developing the successes gained in industrialization and by raising the technical revolution onto a new, higher plane.

The DPRK is leading the people to take active part in the successful carrying out of the Six-Year Plan assignment ahead of schedule before the 30th anniversary of founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea (Oct. 10 this year).

The DPRK has now reached the stage where it can manufacture 400-mm boring machines, 16-metre turning lathes, 15-metre lathes and other huge machine tools, 100-ton heavy-duty lorries, 10-cubic metre excavators and 300-h.p. bulldozers and build 20,000-ton class ships.

The light industry fulfilled the Six-Year Plan at 101 per cent by the end of June.

The DPRK caught up with the advanced industrial countries in the per capita output of major industrial products and surpassed them in some items.

The working people in agriculture scaled the height of the Six-Year Plan set for grain output two years ahead of the set time by producing 7 million tons of grain last year.

They are striving to hit the target of 8 million tons of grain this year.

Today, the DPRK has been solidly built up as an invincible bulwark for national reunification and as a Juche-oriented industrial country.

People's True Power

The DPRK is people's true power representing and protecting the interests of workers, farmers and other working people.

The DPRK is shedding resplendent rays over the world as "a homeland of Juche," "a country of Chollima" and "a country of exemplary socialism."

As a matter of fact, the Korean people, under the sunrays of the undying Juche ideology of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, have become masters of everything, resourceful enough to carve out their own destiny on their own efforts. It has been turned into an independent socialist power as a full member of the community of advanced countries, under the revolutionary banner of independence, self-support and self-defense.

All the working people have the right to elect and be elected, irrespective of sex, occupation, property status, education and party affiliation.

They directly participate in state administration as masters of state power. The organs of power at all levels consist of the representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellecturals. For instance, the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly number 541 (113 of them are women) in all, of whom 347 are from workers, 72 from peasants and 122 from office employees.

Moreover, all the working people enjoy the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration. They conduct free social and political activities as members of political perties and social organizations.

The state is fully accountable for the material and cultural well-being of the workers, peasants and other working people.

Everyone is provided with a proper job by the state according to his desire and aptitude.

The working people receive remuneration according to the quantity and quality of the work done. Besides, they are given large, additional state benefits.

The state ensures the eight-hour work day, two-week paid leave in a year, accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes at state expenses, by an ever-expanding network of cultural facilities.

Women enjoy equal social status and rights with men.

The state affords special protection to mothers through a 77 days' maternity leave, six-hour working day for mothers of large families—they receive the same wages as men—free access to well-equipped maternity hospitals, nurseries and kindergartens. There are daily, weekly and monthly nurseries and kindergartens with one nurse caring for 6 or 7 children—which accommodate children from three months to five years old.

The universal eleven-year compulsory education has completely been introduced in the DPRK. Schooling of any levels has been free since 1959.

Now more than 5.6 million students or one-third of the population of the DPRK—the population has totaled to 15 million—study free of charge under the compulsory 11-year education system.

When this number of students is put together with the number of all the nursery and kindergarten children (3.5 million), the number of those who study and grow up at state expense accounts for half of the national's population. And nearly one million students learn at higher specialized schools and universities and colleges.

The state provides free them with text books, school things and school lunches and distributes uniforms every season. Moreover university students live free in the universities' dormitories.

Universal free medical case has been in effect since 1951 with main stress placed on preventive medicine. The conversion of all the clinics into hospitals in farm villages is nearing completion.

At present the average life span of the people is nearly 30 years longer than in the pre-liberation years.

The house rent paid by workers and office employees accounts for no more than 0.3 per cent of their living cost. The total rent, charges for electricity, water and fuel put together, is only 3 per cent of the living expense.

All taxes were abolished completely and finally on April 1, 1974, in the DPRK—the first tax-free state in the world. And along with this, prices have been cut down by a wide margin—30 per cent on an average, 50 per cent at a maximum. Besides, at year-end, factory and office workers received special bonuses equal to their monthly wages.

Last year, the per capita national income of the DPRK was more than 1,000 dollars.

Indeed, the people of the DPRK enjoy a really worth-while and affluent life under the most excellent socialist system established by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. People enjoy a happy life in the beautiful land.

The Korean people are vigorously waging the spoed battle on all fronts to fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule before the 30th foundation anniversary of the WPK. And the people are courageously advancing toward the vast ten major targets of economic construction.

Photo shows a high-performance feeder at the huge Kangson Steel Allied Complex.

The DPRK is a kingdom of children where 5.6 million students study free of charge under the universal compulsory 11-year education system and 3.5 million nursery and kindergarten children receive medical examination regularly under the free medical care system.

US Troops, Doff "UN Helmets", Quit S. Korea at Once!

Korean Question and United Nations

Origin of "Korean Question"

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"The outside forces which interfere in the internal affairs of our country and obstruct its reunification are none other than the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists have not only divided our country but also enforced a colonial rule in south Korea, occupying it for nearly 30 years. Tens of thousands of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are still stationed in south Korea. There is no outside force in the northern half of our Republic and our Party and the Government of the Republic never allow the interference of outside forces. Therefore, the most important question in realizing the independent reunification of our country is to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from south Korea which they are occupying under the flag of the 'U.N. forces'."

The question of Korean reunification is an urgent matter the solution of which brooks no further delay either in the national point of view of the Korean people or in the international point of view.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people have been making all their efforts to put an end to the division of the nation as early as possible and build a single, reunified, completely national independent state. However, the urgent aspiration of the Korean people for peaceful reunification has not yet been realized owing to the interference of outside forces and grave obstacles are still today lying in the way of reunification.

When their fatherland was liberated, the Korean people set up People's Committees, the people's organs of power, on their own initiative over the whole length and breadth of Korea, and embarked upon the creation of a new life.

But the Soviet and U.S. armies entered Korea, with the 38th parallel as the temporary demarcation line, in order to disarm the defeated Japanese army.

The Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Soviet Union, the U.S. and the U.K. held in Moscow in December 1945 decided to "reestablish Korea as an independent state and develop the country on democratic principles" and, for this purpose, "set up a provisional democratic government" in Korea at an early date.

But the U.S. Government refused to implement this decision which it had signed.

In 1947 the U.S. Government unilaterally annulled the decision of the Moscow Foreign Ministers' Conference and brought the Korean question to the United Nations.

The U.S. Government forcefully placed the Korean question on the agenda of the Second Session of the U.N. General Assembly and unilaterally fabricated a "resolution" calling for the dispatch of the "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" and for a "U.N.-supervised election" in Korea. This is how the history began long-drawn discussion of the "Korean question" in the U.N., a calamity both to the Korean people and the United Nations.

In those days, there was not an absolute majority of third world countries in the United Nations. In defiance of the will of peace-loving states, the United States began to utilize the authority of the U.N. for fulfilling its aim of aggression against Korea.

The "resolution" unjustifiably fabricated by the United States in the U.N. was rightly rejected by the entire Korean people. Such being the case, the United States, again in violation of the U.N. Charter, called the "U.N. Interim Committee," as premeditated, and cooked up a "resolution" calling for a separate "election" in the so-called "possible areas," that is, only in south Korea under U.S. occupation.

Under the pretext of this "resolution," the United States conducted a separate "election" in south Korea on May 10, 1948, at the points of bayonets of the U.S. army under the "election law" concocted by the U.S. Military Government, in spite of the unanimous opposition of all the people of north and south Korea.

The United States cooked up a separate south Korean puppet regime bossed by the notorious Syngman Rhee in August 1948 as a result of the suppressive, fraudulent "election." And then it cooked up a U.N. "resolution" calling it the "only legitimate government in Korea."

The Korean people founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the sole, legitimate state of the Korean nation, in September 1948 through a general election over the whole of north and south Korea, in the nation-wide struggle against the colonial enslavement policy and nation-splitting manoeuvres of the United States and the south Korean reactionaries. At the request of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Soviet Army completely withdrew from Korea by the end of 1948.

"Unification through Northward March" By U.S., Seoul

Following the establishment of the separate south Korean "regime," "unification through northward march" was openly proclaimed in south Korea as its policy and extensive preparations were stepped up for a "northward expedition." In June 1950 the U.S. imperialists finally sent Dulles directly to south Korea to ignite a war.

Having provoked the aggressive war in Korea, the United States called the U.N. Security Council under a premeditated plan. They faked up "resolutions"—to wear "U.N. forces" helmets on the heads of the U.S. aggressor troops, to brand the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the victim of aggression, as "aggressor" and to describe the armed aggression of the U.S. army as a "self-defensive action" of the United Nations. At the same time, it reorganized the "U.N. Commission on Korea," which they had formed as a tool of aggression against Korea, into the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." The unreasonableness of the "resolution" on sending "U.N. forces" to Korea, clearly showed that it was manufactured without any confirmed investigation of who had provoked the war in Korea, in the absence of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It also violated the principle of a unanimous vote of all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Having repeatedly suffered shameful defeats in face of the heroic struggle of the Korean people who enjoyed the unanimous support and encouragement of the peace-loving people across the world, the United States was compelled to put its signature on the armistice agreement in July 1953 in the very place where it had unleashed the aggressive war.

Already in August 1953, immediately after the signing of the armistice agreement, the United States concluded the "ROK-U.S. mutual defence pact" stipulating permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. army in complete contravention of the spirit of Paragraph 60 of the armistice agreement which provides for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

From April to June, 1954, the Geneva Conference was held for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The United States not only rejected the most reasonable proposals for the reunification of Korea, made by the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at this conference but also unilaterally declared the conference suspended, turning down even our proposal to "reach initial agreement on matters of principle which have already been or can be agreed upon mutually during the discussion of the Korean question" and our proposal to "agree to continued endeavours to reach agreement on the peaceful settlement of the Korean question."

No negotiations had taken place between the two sides for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question since then up to 1971 when the north-south dialogue started.

U.S. Main Obstacle to Korea's Reunification

As is seen above, it was none other than the United States that has divided Korea and hampered its reunification.

It was the United States that occupied the liberated south Korea, enforced military government there illegally and abrogated the international agreements on Korea unilaterally; it was also the U.S. that fabricated a separate "regime" in south Korea in the name of the U.N.; and it was again the U.S. that provoked the war of aggression in Korea.

It is also none other than the United States that has prevented any contact or negotiation for reunification between the north and south and stepped up preparations for a new war against the northern half of the Republic in systematic violation of the armistice agreement after the ceasefire.

In an attempt to cover up such acts, the United States placed the "Korean question" on the agenda of the U.N. like an annual ritual even after the Korean armistice, and reproduced annually stereotyped "resolutions" clamouring for "elections under U.N. supervision," continued presence of the "U.N. forces" and the "UNCURK" in south Korea, and what not.

But things did not turn out always as the United States wished.

As its foundation was shaken in the United Nations, the United States put off debate on Korea twice—at the 26th and 27th sessions of the U.N. General Assembly.

The U.S. was the very ringleader who brought the Korean question before the U.N. And now it had to propose ending the discussion of the Korean question in the United Nations. This shows what a tight corner it was put into.

In September, 1973, the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly welcomed the three principles of national reunification, laid down in the north-south joint statement and took a step to dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and thus to put an end to the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and its followers.

On March 25, 1974 the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK proposed to the United States to start debate on the question of concluding a peace agreement.

However, the U.S. has not responded to the DPRK's proposal, calling it "propaganda."

The draft resolution calling for "the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the United Nations flag" submitted by socialist countries and third world countries, 40 in all, to the 29th United Nations General Assembly was actively supported by many countries, because it was a most just proposal reflecting the will and aspirations of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

Despite the vicious and obdurate obstructionist manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism, the vote on this draft resolution was tied 48:48.

A draft resolution, sponsored by a number of the United Nations member states, which actively support the Korean people's cause of national reunification, together with an item on the agenda titled "On the Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" was submitted to the 30th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in connection with the debate on the Korean question.

Today it is an irresistible demand of the times that the foreign troops be withdrawn from south Korea.

The United Nations must take the "U.N. forces" helmets off the heads of the U.S. troops in south Korea, and make them withdraw and thus remove all obstacles it created in the past to hamper the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, keeping pace with the trend of the present times aspiring after independence and peace.

Review of UN Votes On Korea

The Korean question was submitted to the United Nations for the first time at the 2nd UNGA in 1947 by the U.S. imperialists in violation of the UN Charter (Article 107) and the Moscow Agreement.

Afterwards, the U.S. forced the UN to adopt illegal resolutions: to recognize Seoul as the "sole legitimate government in the Korean Peninsula" at the 3rd UNGA; to brand the DPRK as the "aggressor" in the Korean War and to give "UN aid" to Seoul at the 5th UNGA. Thus, the "UNCURK" and the "UNC" were cooked up to allow the U.S. troops to intervene in the Korean question under the flag of the "UN forces."

The U.S. was able to push through the U.N. all these resolutions owing to the "majority vote" which she won with the power of dollars.

However, as a large number of Asian, African and Latin American countries won UN seats, the U.S. was gradually driven into a tight corner where it could not "rule the roost" as it had done in the 1950's.

It is clear from the fact that the support rate for the U.S.-proposed "draft resolution" on the Korean question decreased from 70% in the 1950's to 50% in the 1960's.

Early in the 1970's, the situation in the UN was remarkably changing in favour of draft resolution for the sake of the DPRK, as the DPRK's prestige rose highly and the voice of the third world countries increased in the World Body.

At the 25th UNGA in 1970, the draft resolution demanding the withdrawal of the "UN forces" won 32 votes, an increase of 11 votes over the number of votes obtained at the 20th UNGA in 1965. In contrast, the "draft resolution" for the sake of the Seoul puppet clique lost support after it obtained 67 votes, the highest for it, at the 23rd UNGA in 1968.

Therefore, the U.S., afraid of a reversal of votes, resorted to crafty tactics to sidetrack the discussion on the Korean question in the UN in 1971 and 1972, in contrast to her desperate efforts to ask for the UN debate on the Korean question 24 years ago. But, this "dilatory tactics" was denounced at the 27th UNGA in 1972 by the socialist and third world countries.

As a result, the Korean question was again placed on the agenda at the 28th UNGA, and the DPRK's 13-year long demand for "dissolution of the UNCURK" was admitted and Pak Jung Hi's proposal for "simultaneous admission into the UN of north and south Korea" smashed. And at the 29th UNGA, last year, the vote on the draft resolution calling for "withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag" jointly submitted by 40 UN member nations was tied 48:48, despite the U.S.-Japanese obstructionist manoeuvres.

In the past seven years, the vote on the draft resolution for the sake of the DPRK increased from 25 to 48, while the vote for the Seoul-side decreased from 67 to 48.

In view of these shifts in votes and the DPRK's recent admission to the non-alignment movement, the dissolution of the "UN forces" and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea are now questions of time.

The peace-loving people the world over demand the US pullout from south Korea and support the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. Photo shows the demonstration in Norfolk, the US, on Aug. 3, this year organized by the members of the Norfolk branch of Youth against War and Fascism (YAWF). The demonstrators opposed a new war in Korea by the US imperialists, chanting "Korea for the Korean people, US out now!" (WW photo)

40 UN Member Nation s Draft Resolution For Korea's Peaceful Reunification

The draft resolution jointly proposed by the forty U.N. member nations at the 30th Session of the UNGA is drawing the keen attention of the world's people for its fairness.

The draft resolution, titled "Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea," calls for the following:

Firstly, to dissolve the "United Nations Command" and withdraw all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the falg of the U.N.,

Secondly, to call upon the real parties to the armistice agreement to replace the Korean Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement as a measure to ease tension and maintain and consolidate peace in Korea in the context of the dissolution of the "UNC" and the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the UN,

Thirdly, to urge the north and the south of Korea to observe the principles of the north-south joint statement and take practical measures for ceasing arms reinforcement, reducing the armed forces of both sides drastically to an equal level, preventing armed conflicts and guaranteeing against the use of force against the other side.

President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, said as follows on the basic policy for the Korea's reunification:

"We have maintained and still maintain that the question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves independently and by peaceful means on democratic principles without interference of any outside forces."

The division of Korea, which had existed for a long time as one nation, resulted from the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists with the ambition to colonize Korea completely instead of the Japanese imperialists.

And illegally placing the Korean question on the agenda of the Second Session of the UNGA, the U.S. imperialists brought about her long drawn division.

Then the reunification of our country is not a question of conquerors and the conquered, international dispute between different nations, but of the end to the catastrophic partition of the country, of the restoration of the territory and population taken over by foreign imperialist aggressors, and of the achievement of the country's complete independence.

By reason of this, the reunification problem of Korea must be solved only by the Korean people as internal national affair of them. No outside forces are allowed to interfere in it.

The first point of the draft resolution is a prerequisite to independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression are the root cause of all our nation's misery, the main obstacle to the reunification of our country and a constant source of war in Korea.

As for the "UNC," it has been used to cover up the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists, because now only the U.S. army remains under the flag of U.N. Moreover it was a direct violation of the U.N. Charter to interfere in the domestic matters of any state. Then the "UNC" must dissolve immediately.

The U.S. troops also have no reason whatsoever to stay on in south Korea.

The continued occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops is an act of aggression flagrantly violating the U.N. Charter concerning respect for sovereignty and non-interference in other's internal affairs and the generally accepted principles of international law.

It also runs counter to the decision of the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea is unfitted for the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Paragraph 60, Article 4, of the Korean Armistice Agreement signed on 27th July, 1953, reads:

"In order to insure the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the military commanders of both sides hereby recommend to the governments of the countries concerned on both sides that, within three months after the armistice agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc."

But the political conference could not be convened owing to the sabotage of the United States.

All the Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew, on their own initiative, from the northern half of the DPRK in 1958.

The second point of the draft resolution is urgently needed to create favourable conditions for removing tension.

It is impossible to guarantee a durable peace with the present state of armistice kept in Korea as it is.

Nothing is more urgently needed than to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement under the present situation in which the armistice agreement cannot perform its original function owing to the constant sabotage of the armistice agreement by the United States side.

Besides, replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement fully accords with the requirements of the armistice agreement comparing with the above-said Paragraph 60, Article 4 in it.

A peace agreement must be signed between the DPRK and the U.S., the real parties concerned.

The armistice agreement was signed by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers on the one hand and the "UNC," not the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, on the other.

The Chinese People's Volunteers already withdrew from Korea completely. The so-called "U.N. forces" present in south Korea now are actually U.S. troops.

Therefore, the real parties concerned are the DPRK and the U.S.

The third point of the draft resolution will be an important guarantee for the acceleration of independent peaceful reunification of Korea.

If the armistice agreement is replaced with a peace agreement and the intervention of outside forces is removed in Korea, the north and the south of Korea will be able to solve creditably the domestic affairs of the nation through peaceful negotiation, by taking practical steps to discontinue arms reinforcement, reduce their respective armed forces drastically to an equal level, prevent armed conflicts and pledge against the use of armed forces against the other side.

Such steps will make a practical contribution not only toward firmly ensuring peace in Korea but also toward dispelling misunderstanding and distrust between the north and the south.

It is imperative for the forthcoming UNGA session to adopt this resolution; this has become a general will in the world. The admission of the DPRK as a new member to the non-alignment movement was adopted at the Fifth Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned States in Lima.

US Side's "Draft Resolution" for Permanent Occupation of S. Korea

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The only obstacle to the solution of the question of our country's reunification today is the machinations of the splittists within and without to keep the division of our nation for an indefinite period. If the question of our country's reunification is to be solved smoothly, an end must be put first of all to the 'two Koreas' plot of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and their interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the south Korean authorities must honestly observe the principles of the north-south joint statement, renouncing the policy of dependence on outside forces."

The U.S. imperialists and its lackeys frantically intrigue the "two-Korea" policy in the international arena, including the UN.,

On July 27, this year, the U.S. and south Korea presented a "draft resolution" calling for replacement of the "UN Command" with U.S. and south Korean officers by next Jan. 1, provided that the parties directly concerned with the armistice agreement "agree to regard all provisions of the armistice agreement as continuing in force."

On the plea of maintaining the armistice agreement, they design to legalize the continued U.S. occupation of south Korea, cook up "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea, by deceiving the world public.

The purpose in presenting this resolution is to prevent debate on the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea under the "UN Command" before a vote is taken in the UNGA.

The situation has changed in favour of the Korean people.

After the U.S. defeat in Indochina, trends for national self-determination prevails in the world.

In 1973, the DPRK got the permanent observer status in the UN Headquarters. At the 28th UNGA Session the "UNCURK" was dissolved to promote the north-south dialogue on the basis of the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. At the last 29th UNGA Session, the votes were equally divided for and against the resolution on a joint proposal, sponsored by 40 countries, calling for "withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag."

After the 29th UNGA Session, the DPRK's international prestige continues to be heightened and the diplomatic ties of the DRPK increased to 88.

U.S. withdrawal from south Korea has become an increasingly irresistible demand of the times, especially since the U.S. debacle in Indochina.

The power of utterances of the third world countries in the international arena have increased.

Therefore, afraid of their defeat in the UN debate on the Korean question, the U.S., Japan and south Korea suddenly submitted to the UN the deceptive "resolution."

In the draft "resolution," they express readiness to dissolve the "UN Command," but, actually they have no intention to dissolve the "UN Command" but to keep the U.S. troops in south Korea indefinitely.

This is clear from the following facts.

In the draft "resolution," they talk only about the dissolution of the "UN Command," and make no mention at all of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea under the "UN flag".

It is natural and reasonable that the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea under the cloak of "UN forces" should also withdraw, if the "UN Command" is dissolved.

As for the "UN forces," in south Korea, they were sent to Korea by the faked "resolution" at the UN Security Council in June 27, 1950, branding the DPRK as "aggressor" and describing the armed aggression of the U.S. army as a "self-defensive police action" of the UN. The absolute unreasonableness of the "resolution" on sending the "UN forces" to Korea was proved by the fact that it was manufactured without any confirmed investigation as to who had provoked the war in Korea, in the absence of the representative of the DPRK, the victim of aggression, and even in violation of the principle of unanimous vote of all the permanent members of the Security Council.

They say that even if "UN Command" is dissolved, US troops will remain as ever in south Korea under the so-called "ROK-U.S. mutual defence pact."

The so-called "ROK-U.S. mutual defence pact" was cooked up by the U.S. and the south Korean authorities in August 1953 after the Korean War, in violation of Paragraph 60, Article 4, of the armistice agreement.

When the U.S. army intruded into south Korea under the cloak of the UN, the "ROK-U.S. mutual defence pact" didn't exist. This "pact" was faked up three years after the U.S.'s reinvasion in south Korea.

"The ROK-U.S. mutual defence pact" is an aggressive and unlawful document. There is no peace of which the U.S. troops can stay in Korea.

In the "draft resolution" they propose that they are ready to replace its signatory, the "UN Command," with the officers of the U.S. and south Korean armies, calling it an "alternative arrangement to maintain the armistice agreement." This means that the U.S. intends to legalize the perpetual occupation of south Korea under the name of the UN forces.

If the "UN Command," a signatory to the armistice agreement, is dissolved there is no alternative for the armistice agreement, but to cease its existence.

Originally, an armistice agreement is only a temporary ceasefire agreement in any case; this can neither terminate the state of war nor guarantee a durable peace.

The south Korean authorities are not a signatory to the armistice agreement. They opposed the armistice agreement and have violated it. Therefore, it is out of the question to change the signatory to the armistice agreement, though it is another matter to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

Especially, in the conditions in which the U.S. army remains in south Korea, seizing all real powers, it is meaningless to regard the south Korean authorities as a signatory to the armistice agreement.

The U.S. and south Korea pretended that they were willingly to dissolve the "UN Command," attaching some "conditions" to it till Jan. 1, 1976.

They defined the date as if they had intention to dissolve the "UN Command." But, their intention is to prevent the dissolution of the "UN Command" by pulling the time on the plea of "discussion between the direct parties concerned," "the alternative arrangement to maintain the armistice agreement" and etc.

Their proposal made in the name of "maintaining the armistice agreement," intends to fix the unstable state of armistice in Korea and justify the perpetuation of the division into "two Koreas," in the name of the UN.

The call for the following proposal: to resume the north-south dialogue on peaceful reunification, suspended since 1973 by the U.S. and south Korean authorities. Twenty-two years have passed since the armistice agreement. The state of armistice has continued for a long period. If the U.S. is really interested in maintaining and consolidating peace in Korea and hopes for the independent peaceful reunification of Korea, it should not commit such acts as rejecting a peace agreement and freezing the state of ceasefire indefinitely.

Finally, their draft "resolution" is a deceptive document which completely runs counter to the desire of all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people for the reunification of Korea.

Re Schlesinger's Visit to Japan

Rodong Sinmun Flays U.S.-Japan Military Conspiracy against Korean People

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) on September 1 in its commentator's article dealing with the "defence talks" between warmaniac Schlesinger and the high-ranking authorities of Japan says that Schlesinger's visit to Japan was a vicious war trip for establishing in the vicinity of Korea a strategic and operational system for the provocation of a war in Korea.

It goes without saying that the aim of the so-called "defence talks" was to give a concrete shape to the results of the U.S.-Japan "summit talks," complete the U.S.-Japan joint operational system against the Korean people, define operational assignments and, further, strengthen the triangular military alliance of the U.S., Japan and the south Korean puppet clique, the article notes, and says:

The basic policy of the "new Asia strategy" of U.S. imperialism is to reinforce its armed forces of aggression in south Korea and around Korea and the south Korean puppet army for the provocation of a new war in Korea and to inveigle the Japanese reactionaries deeper into this move and attack the Korean people with Japanese territory as a base.

The article goes on:

At the U.S.-Japan "defence talks" they said that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops must be kept in south Korea as ever not only for the "security" of the south Korean puppet clique but for the "security" of Japan. It was also agreed at the talks to "set up a consultative organ to discuss the question of U.S.-Japan defence cooperation" and have a "regular meeting" of military bosses every year.

This shows how hard the U.S. imperialists are at work to realize their aggressive design on Korea.

The U.S. imperialists link their aggression troops' occupation of south Korea with the "security" of the south Korean puppet clique and Japan. This clearly shows that they try to strengthen the triangular military alliance of the U.S., Japan and the south Korean puppet clique with U.S. imperialism as the axis and step up, in reliance upon it, preparations for the provocation of an aggressive war in Korea. This also bespeaks that the Japanese reactionaries, together with the south Korean puppet clique, are deeply involving themselves in the U.S. imperialists' policy to start a new war in Korea.

In his talks with Miyazawa, Sakata and others in Japanese reactionary authority, Schlesinger discussed the question of U.S.-Japan "cooperation" in supporting south Korea and reached an "agreement" on it. This is designed to brace up and support the south Korean puppets gripped by extreme anxiety and fear, while intensifying the aggressive manoeuvres against Korea.

At the same time, this is an open revelation of the sinister aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism to draw the aggressive forces of Japan on a full scale into aggression on Korea.

This is a new grave development which cannot be overlooked in the reactionary collusion between the U.S. and Japan against the Korean people and in the stepped-up policy of the U.S. imperialists for provoking a new war of aggression in Korea.

What cannot be overlooked also is the fact that a secret "agreement" was reached between Schlesinger and the Japanese reactionaries on the "secure use" of U.S. military bases in Japan in case of the so-called "eventuality in Korea."

The fact that the Japanese reactionary authorities gave this commitment after ushering Schlesinger, the most vicious warmaniac, into Japan is the criminal act of partaking in the U.S. imperialists' vicious policy of aggression on Korea and an open expression of the unfriendly and hostile policy towards our Republic.

The aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists which have become undisguised once again with Schlesinger's tour of Japan are an important factor of heightened tension and growing danger of war in Korea and ever more serious threat to peace in Asia.

Our people cannot but heighten vigilance against this.

The article quotes the following teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"The U.S. imperialists must look straight at reality and must not act rashly. They must withdraw from south Korea at once, taking their armed forces of aggression with them. ...The U.S. imperialists have suffered crushing defeats in Indochina and been kicked out, but they want to stay on in south Korea. They are dreaming a ridiculous, anachronistic daydream."

The article says:

The U.S. imperialists must stop running riot and quit south Korea at once, taking along their aggression troops. The Japanese authorities must refrain from the act of antagonising themselves, in subservience to U.S. imperialism, against the Korean people and from all acts obstructive to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

This is the demand of the times and the solemn warning of the entire Korean people. (KCNA)

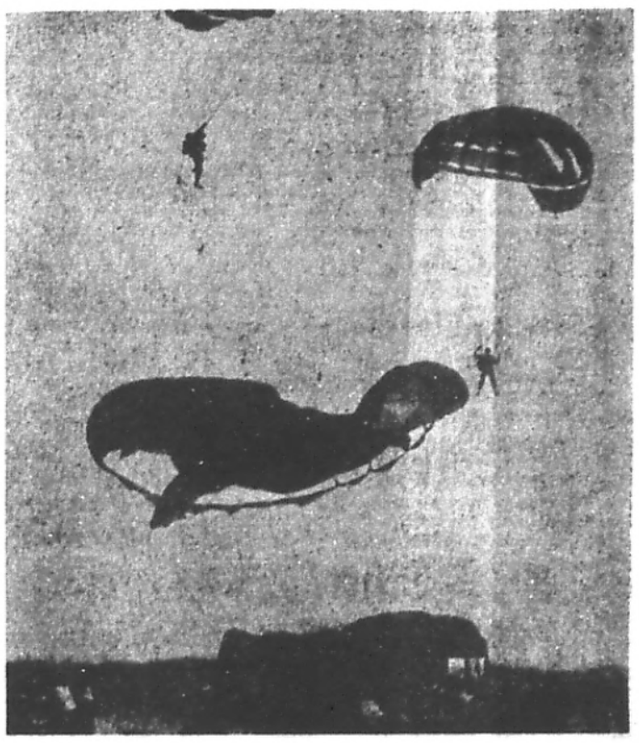

Photo shows American paratroopers' drill conducted in Japan.

367th MAC Meet Held:

Tension Heightened and Danger of War Increased by U.S.

PANMUNJOM, Sep. 3 (KCNA) —The 367th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held today in Panmunjom at the proposal of our side. At the meeting Major General Kim Poong Sup, senior member of our side, stressed that the tension is being heightened and the danger of war increasing day by day in Korea owing to the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

He noted that the war racket and armed provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique in the sky and the sea and on the ground against the northern half of the Republic became all the more vicious synchronising with the south Korean tour of notorious warmaniac Schlesinger.

Exposing that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique are obdurately persisting in the new war provocation manoeuvres in violation of the Armistice Agreement, he said:

The south Korean puppet army brought two tanks on August 23 and a 106 mm recoilless gun on Aug. 25 into the Demilitarized Zone. The number of illegal introduction of heavy equipment and weapons of all types into the DMZ by the scoundrels reached 29 between July 27 and August 31.

Besides, the enemy is carrying on the fortification work on a larger scale by mobilizing great numbers of combatants and equipment and materials in all parts of the southern portion of the DMZ.

Between July 27 and August 31 the south Korean puppet army committed gun and rifle firings on 26 occasions. The enemy also committed espionage and hostile acts by dispatching escort craft into the coastal waters of our side on August 27. The cases of such criminal acts reached 41 in the aforesaid period.

On August 15 and twice on August 26 the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated high-speed and high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71s" into the air over the Military Demarcation Line, which carried out reconnaissance activities, flying from the east to the west.

The south Korean puppet clique, too, infiltrated military planes into the air above the area of our side in the DMZ five times between August 6 and 30 and nine military planes on August 28 to conduct reconnaissance activities.

Major General Kim Poong Sup pointed out that the U.S. imperialists are plotting to transfer to the south Korean puppet clique lots of new type weapons and combat equipment including new type guided missiles and fighter planes.

On August 7 and 8, the scoundrels who have deployed lots of nuclear weapons and guided missiles in the area near the MDL conducted the war exercise of firing several rockets with the mobilization of Sergeant rocket launchers in the central sector of the front.

On August 7 the south Korean puppet clique conducted a large-scale "sea mobile exercise" and "sample firings" by mobilizing various types of naval vessels.

The senior member of our side sternly noted that such criminal acts of the enemy are crude ones wrecking and violating the Armistice Agreement as well as a vicious challenge to the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples the world over who are making every effort to convert the Korean Armistice into a durable peace and accelerate Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

Facts clearly tell that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique are the very criminals who have been disturbing peace in Korea and obstructing her peaceful reunification and the very criminals who have been inciting the confrontation between the north and south and aggravating tension in Korea.

The senior member of our side demanded the enemy side:

Firstly, cease the criminal manoeuvrings to ship new type weapons and equipment into south Korea and promptly take out all the new type weapons and combat equipment already illegally brought there.

Secondly, stop at once the war exercises and armed provocations being committed against the northern half of our Republic in south Korea and in the air and on the ground in the whole areas along the MDL and at sea near its extension.

Thirdly, take out of the southern portion of the DMZ all the heavy equipment and weapons, automatic weapons and combatants illegally introduced there, stop the criminal fortification of the DMZ and destroy the already constructed fortified positions.

US Defense Secretary Schlesinger inspected the areas along the MDL, in order to direct the aggressive war preparations against the DPRK.

Japanese Ship Violates DPRK's Territorial Waters

According to information from Pyongyang, at around 9 hours September 2, a coastal patrol boat of the DPRK on routine duty intended to check an unidentified ship which had illegally intruded into the territorial waters near Sindo Island at the estuary of the Amrok-gang River and, as the latter fled, refusing to comply with this, chased it and brought.

It turned out to be a Japanese ship "Shosei-maru." The authorities concerned are conducting investigation.

The details are given in the following complete text of the telegram from the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received by the Japan Red Cross Society at 6:08 a.m. on Sep. 5 concerning the "Shosei-maru" incident:

* * *

According to inquiry into question of ship raised by you we made from the authorities concerned, coast patrol boat of the Republic which was on regular duty found unidentified ship which had intruded into territorial waters of our country near Sindo Island at mouth of the Amrok-gang River at around nine hours on September 2, 1975 and tried to keep it under control but as it fled instead of obeying, patrol boat give repeatedly signal asking to stop.

Nevertheless it continued to flee. So our patrol boat thought that it was American or south Korean puppet spy ship and fired and took the ship.

Ship was confirmed to be "Shosei-maru" of Japan. Among crewmen Yanagihara Masutaro and Maegawa Michio died and Isoguchi Mitsushi and Maegawa Genichiro wounded and others are in good health.

All crewmen are receiving humanitarian treatment and medical care.

It is unfortunate and regrettable that two were dead. If Japanese ship had not intruded into territorial waters of our country or had not fled when it had been given signal to stop by patrol boat, such unfortunate incident would not have occurred.

In only recent years too, each time when many Japanese ships asked for our rescue because of typhoon or sea incidents in East and West Seas of our country we gave them sincere humanitarian assistance and convenience. We think you know it. As you see this incident occurred entirely because "Shosei-maru" intruded into territorial waters of our country. However, taking into consideration friendly relations between peoples of two countries Korea and Japan, the authorities concerned of our country wish to solve question in friendly way, but some people in your country are making unfriendly move.

This is preposterous and not helpful towards solution of the question. In order that incidents like "Shosei-maru" do not occur again it is necessary to take appropriate measures to prevent Japanese ships from intruding into territorial waters of our country in future.

* * *

Commenting on this incident, Miyazaki Shigeki, professor of international law at Meiji University in Tokyo, said:

Although regrettably there were casualties in the incident, the step taken by the DPRK side is quite natural.

It is a careless act for a Japanese ship to violate the DPRK's territorial waters at a time of extreme tension.

Under the Geneva Convention on High Seas, the DPRK reserves the right to chase and capture the ship since it intruded her territorial waters.

Nishimura Susumu, an official of the Japanese Yamaguchi Fisheries Co. Ltd., said:

The "Shosei-maru" case is an unfortunate one.

Late October last year, "Daiichi-Shinei-maru," owned by our company, was rescued by the DPRK side when she was wrecked in a typhoon. Her crew was provided with very kind treatment in a DPRK port for three days.

Our Japanese fishermen still now remember such kind and friendly care.

S. Korean Puppet Regime Is Product of U.S. Imperialists' Colonial Rule

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The so-called 'Republic of Korea Government' of south Korea has been in existence, to all intents and purposes, as a camouflage to 'legalize' their military occupation and cloak their colonial rule and served as a faithful instrument in the execution of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism."

The "power" of south Korea is a traitorous "power," and it is an out-and-out colonial and dependent power. It was originally concocted by the U.S. imperialists by force of arms against the will of the Korean people.

After the Aug. 15, 1945 liberation, the U.S. imperialists replaced the Japanese imperialists as colonial rulers of south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists forcibly disbanded independent people's committees set up on the initiative of the south Korean people after the liberation, ruthlessly suppressing the patriotic forces and proclaimed their "military government," overtly enforcing colonial military fascist rule over south Korea.

When the "military government" was confronted with the powerful resistance put up by the south Korean people, the U.S. imperialists held a separate "election" in south Korea on May 10, 1948 at the points of bayonets of the U.S. army. In August, 1948 they illegally established the treacherous "government of the Republic of Korea" with Syngman Rhee as its "president" under the signboard of the United Nations.

Whenever their colonial rule was faced with a crisis, the U.S. imperialists shifted the responsibility for it onto the puppet regime and installed new lackeys into power under the protection of their military forces.

On April 19, 1960, the heroic south Korean people toppled the puppet Syngman Rhee "regime." After the April Popular Uprising in 1961, the U.S. imperialists instigated the Pak Jung Hi clique into staging a coup against the puppet Chang Myon "government" which had been "elected" by their dirty "election," and let the Pak Jung Hi clique enforce military-fascist rule.

The puppet "government" has always acted according to the directives of the U.S. occupationists and left everything in south Korea to their hands in order to serve their war policy.

The U.S. imperialists concluded various "agreements" and "treaties" with the south Korean puppets, through which they keep south Korea under their colonial domination and "legalize" their colonial rule.

The "agreements" and "treaties" include: the "ROK-U.S. mutual defence treaty," "minutes of the ROK-U.S. talks" and "ROK-U.S. economic and technical agreement."

The U.S. imperialists control and manipulate the puppet ruling apparatuses through the "U.S. embassy in Seoul," a virtual colonial government-general in south Korea disguised as a "diplomatic agency," and various ruling machines under its control and direction, such as the "U.S. army command in south Korea" under the guise of the "UN forces," "U.S. agency for international development in south Korea" under the cloak of "aid" and the "U.S. information service in south Korea" under the spurious signboard of ideological and cultural "enlightenment," and through the "south Korean branch of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency" camouflaged as different organs.

At the dictates of the bosses of the U.S. imperialists, these sections of the "U.S. embassy in Seoul" control and direct the "departments" of the south Korean puppet government, issue instructions and orders, and "endorse" the "policy" of the puppets. The "departments" of the puppet "government" play a marionette's role, executing these orders and instructions and reporting the results to their master.

Thus, the puppet "regime" as a marionette organ for justifying the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists is under their tight control and close inspection in all its political activities.

The south Korean "regime" is thoroughly subordinated to the U.S. not only politically but also economically.

For 30 years, the U.S. imperialists have taken a firm grip of the south Korean economy, and plundered it at will, and cooked up "agreements" such as "ROK-U.S. economic and technical agreement."

The south Korean economy depends on foreign countries for the supply of 87.1 percent of its machinery and equipment and 80-100 percent of all its raw materials.

The south Korean industry becomes a garbage bin of foreign pollution industry and subcontract industry for foreign monopoly enterprises. South Korea, once a grain-exporting area, has turned into a grain-importing area which brings in 4 million tons of grain every year.

To cap it all, south Korea is saddled with foreign debts to the tune of 7,500 million dollars.

South Korea has been turned not only into a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists but also into a hunting ground for Japanese monopoly capital, and a supply base of cheap raw materials.

Militarily, south Korea is completely controled by the U.S. imperialists. For instance, under the "ROK-U.S. mutual defence treaty" the U.S. imperialists have the "right" to deploy their ground, naval and air forces in south Korea and its vicinity. The treaty obligate the puppet "government" to "cooperate in the efforts" of the US imperialists "for collective defence" in the Pacific areas. The US imperialists are enjoying the "prerogative of supreme command of the puppet army" and the overall "prerogative of control of operations."

The south Korean puppet "regime" is an anti-popular reactionary "power" representing the interests of the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats.

The south Korean society is an ideal place for the US imperialists and their running dogs, but a living hell for the masses of people.

The Pak clique cover the whole south Korea with military, police, intelligence and espionage networks.

They framed up more than 4,000 fascist evil laws, including the notorious "anti-communist law," the "national security law" and the "law on special measures for national defence," which bind the people hand and foot, and maintain a suppressive force of more than 4,500,000 men, that is, 45 men per square kilometre and one for every 7 or 8 heads of the population, to keep a constant watch on every move of the patriotic people and suppress them.

In June, 1974, Richard Halloran, Chief of the Tokyo Office of the New York Times, wrote: "No one knows what's going on. The government operates in tight secrecy. People are tense..... At the center of all this is the austere and aloof president... who has steadily gathered power to himself and crushed opposition by clapping into jail all those who cry for a measure of freedom."

For saying less than this, Pak banished the correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, from south Korea.

In rigged trials in July 1974, the military courts dominated by Pak sentenced 14 persons to death and scores more to life or long term imprisonment on charges of having plotted student uprisings. Among those doomed was the popular poet Kim Ji Ha, and five students from Seoul National University.

In April, this year, the puppet proclaimed another "presidential emergency decree," to ban all meetings and demonstrations in campus and on April 9 executed the eight alleged members of the "People's Revolutionary Party."

Unemployees and under-paid workers have increased in number to over 7 million, whereas 23 percent of the entire population works for 12 hours a day.

The Pak clique traded off many people under the label of "emigrants" and even sell the chastity of south Korean women by running "enterprises of prostitution tourism."

The Japanese magazine "Sekai" noted in September, 1974 that Pak Jung Hi, strangely enough, rotates on the pivot of human "export." He sent troops to Vietnam, which earned him a sizable sum of foreign currency—1,000 million dollars."

The Pak clique trade off more than 6,000 children to the US and Northern European countries every year, each "priced" at between 1,200 and 12,000 dollars. The puppets sell south Korean women as sexual playthings to foreign aggressors and "sensual animals" and are gobbling down the price of their bodies.

This reality of south Korea which is getting gloomier with each day is natural consequence of the US imperialists' colonial enslavement policy there.

The US imperialists set up a "military government" in south Korea, replacing the defunct Japanese imperialism, and further framed up a puppet regime.

High-Handed Suppression by Pak Clique

According to a report from Seoul the Pak Jung Hi traitor clique took a high-handed suppressive step banning the sale and distribution of 15 south Korean publications including "Creation and Critiqus" and "Almanac of Press Photos" under fascist "emergency measures No. 9" on August 27.

This traitor gang accused those publications of their contents opposing its fascist "revitalised" system and "disturbing" the so-called "constitutional order."

Besides, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique threatened over 30 press organs on charges of "hindering security" and "violating registration regulations" and put base pressure upon them in the form of "monetary penalty" and so forth.

On August 28 the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits staged a murderous trial at the puppet Seoul criminal district court and committed the outrage of demanding penal servitude against Han Sung Hon, a conscientious lawyer.

The bandits took him to "the Central Intelligence Agency" in January under the pretext of "examination." They have kept him in detention on charges of violation of the notorious "anti-communist law" and put him to harsh torture.

The lawyer, together with broad masses of south Korean people, denounced these heinous fascist outrages of the beasts.

In his essay titled "a sort of investigation" dealing with the tragic death of a democratic figure who was executed by the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen on the groundless charges of "espionage," the lawyer expressed sympathy with and lauded the patriotic aspiration of this figure and his courageous activities.

This notwithstanding the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique are trying to inflict a severe penalty upon this lawyer, the author of this essay, on charges of violation of "the anti-communist law."

On September 1 the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang, the traitor for all ages, held a murderous trial at the puppet Seoul district criminal court and committed the barbarity of sentencing Kim Dal Nam, a "Mindan"-lined compatriot hailing from Nagano Prefecture, Japan, who once attended Konguk University in Seoul, to death and Kim Jae Myong, fourth-year student of Konguk University, and three other students and intellectuals to 10 years' imprisonment and "forfeiture of civil rights" under the notorious "national security law" and "anti-communist law."

They had staged demonstrations by establishing ties with students of broad circles against the military drill which the Pak Jung Hi military fascist gang desperately forced upon the students to prepare them as bullet shields and against the fascist "revitalized" dictatorship and for the democratization of campus and had contacts with a number of political figures who opposed the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi traitor clique arrested them in February and put them to brutal tortures. Now the gangsters are scheming to impose harsh penalties upon them by inventing the lie that they plotted to "form an anti-government united front" in south Korea and "overthrow the government" at someone's "dictates" and charging them with involvement in a faked-up "spy ring case."

Outrageous punishments including expulsion from school are now being inflicted upon a large number of students of colleges and universities in south Korea at the dictates of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits.

Sogang University in Seoul gave "warnings" to 226 students and expelled 15 students from the university under the pretext that they had done bad at school.

Kyongbuk University gave "warnings" to 370 students and "removed" 21 students from the "school register."

Such suppression is being committed in Koryo University, Yonse University and Konguk University in Seoul, and Chungnam University and many other universities and colleges.

With no fascist suppression, however, can the Pak Jung Hi puppet gang block the just patriotic struggle waged by the south Korean students and people undauntedly against fascism and for democracy and for the reunification of the country.

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